

DUPLICATE

H 553

Gardner E. Bunting

Grower of Fancy Fruits

Selbyville, - Delaware



..Berry Plants..

A Specialty



Catalogue and Price-List

1913

Chronicle Power Print, Milford, Del.

Packing Strawberry Plants.

Plants are carefully placed in sacks in the field as soon as they are dug, then each sack of plants is labeled and taken to the Packing House. Immediately after they are received at the Packing House, all dead leaves and runners are removed, roots perfectly straightened and plants counted and tied in neat bundles of twenty-five each. They are then labeled and packed in light baskets or boxes, with roots well wrapped in damp moss. They are then removed to a cool room, if the Express is not due and kept there until a short time before the Express is due. By our doing so, you get your plants in fine condition.

Very Important.

Immediately after you receive your plants, if they are a little dry, it is a good plan before planting to dip the roots in a pail of cool water. Do not however water them in the box or package, as this will cause them to heat and spoil. Be very distinct and careful about this: if you have not got your ground ready to plant them in, or if the weather is very dry and windy, loosen the bundles and heel them in moist soil. Place the soil firmly around the roots, water and shade them from the sun, and they will start to grow. When your soil is ready and the weather favorable, plant them. When treated in this way, scarcely a plant will fail to grow. Don't plant on a dry windy day, because this is against the plants and will dry them very much and probably cause you to get a poor set.

Preparation of Soil.

The object is to get your soil mellow and free from clods. If you have stable manure, the very thing to do is, spread it in the Fall or Spring, plow it under, and use a Disc harrow, or something of this type in getting the soil and manure in a mellow condition for the planting of the plants. If you have not the stable manure, use a chemical fertilizer, but be very careful in doing this, because if this is used very heavy at the roots, it will eat the little fibers or hair roots that usually starts on the larger roots of the plant, this will cause the plants to make a very slow start in growing and will probably cause a large part of them to die. When using chemical fertilizers, it is then best to select a piece of ground that was in some cultivated crop last season and received good attention, as it will be much less liable to be infected with insect pest and weed seed.

The Right Time to Plant Small Fruit Plants.

When is the right time? Any time after November 1st, until May the 5th. March and April is the great planting season, when our entire attention and that of a number of helpers is given up to filling plant orders, and then we want to fill yours.

From May 5th until May 15th, we will fill a limited number of orders on any stock unsold and put in the very best possible order, but at purchaser's risk as to results. After May 15th, during June, July, August, September and October before the 15th, We positively will not fill any orders for small fruit plants.

1913 GREETING 1913

It is great pleasure to us to be again sending you a copy of our annual catalogue ; we are pleased to receive your orders and are trying to be useful to you in making selections of varieties. We wish to thank you for your liberal patronage and the good way that you have treated us, and we feel sure that we have pleased you. We feel entitled to mention the fact that our soil and climate are "Just Right" for fruit plants, and that we can grow as nice as you ever saw. Selbyville and Bridgeville both here in Sussex county, Delaware, are thriving towns and the largest shipping points of Strawberries in the world ; each place ships from 20 to 30 car-loads each day during the busy part of the Strawberry season, and these berries are recommended by the commission merchants of the largest cities to be the very best.

These facts prove to you that our soil and climate are suitable to mature the most vigorous plants to produce such quantities of berries. This is why we can truthfully say that our plants are of the highest quality. We don't claim that there is no other firm in the country that can grow plants as good as the ones we grow, but would like to say after estimating the large quantity of first-class fruit grown in this county, and the suitable climate and soil that we are growing them in, that we think they are as good as grown, and we will guarantee them to be what we claim for them.

To establish a business of this kind, it is necessary to gain the absolute confidence of the public, and this is done by satisfying every customer; but to satisfy every customer, it requires more than good plants, but simply requires "Half the Road," Absolute, Responsibility and Honesty, "then highest quality stock" at most reasonable prices, true to name, and all around satisfaction should be the Corner Stone of any firm in business, at least this is what we have found to be true, and have always found it a pleasure to do so.

Now we don't claim to be the only firm in business who sells plants, as there are many that have treated me right, and we would not speak against any man who has always given you satisfaction, but we assure you that if you give us your order, we will do all in our power, that we know to please you.

We want to call your attention that we have a supply of Fruit Trees, Hedge Plants, etc., as well as Strawberry Plants, that are nice too, and can promptly fill your orders and give you good satisfaction.

We solicit your orders for 1913, and it will be our pleasure to give them prompt personal attention. Thanking you one and all for your past favors, with all good wishes, we are,

Very truly yours,

GARDNER E. BUNTING.

Long Distance Telephone, No. 35-11.

Instructions for Ordering, Etc.

ORDERS.—Orders should be sent in just as soon as possible—it is better for you as well as the nurseryman.

TIME OF SHIPMENT.—From the time you receive this catalogue until May 5th. Our heaviest shipments are in March and April.

GUARANTEE.—We guarantee plants to reach customers in good condition when ordered by mail or express, and taken from office on arrival and opened at once. All orders by freight at owner's risk.

PACKING.—We make no extra charge for packing. All plants are delivered f. o. b. train at prices quoted in this catalogue.

TRUE TO NAME.—While we are exercising the greatest care to have every plant true to name, and are ready, on proper proof, to replace any plants shipped by us that prove to be otherwise, free of charge, it is understood and agreed that we will not be held responsible for any sum greater than the cost of the plants which may prove untrue.

CLAIMS.—If any, must be made within five days from receipt of goods.

TWENTY-FIVE'S.—All plants are tied twenty-five to the bundle.

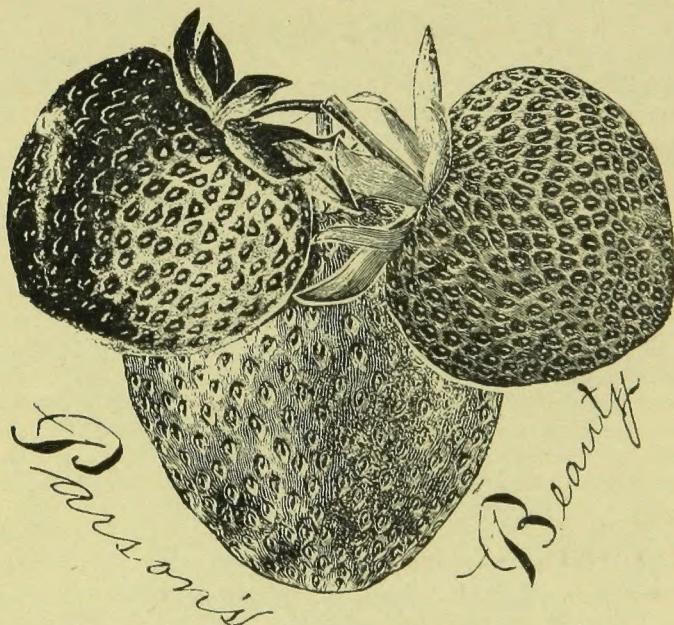
TERMS.—Invariably cash in advance or Satisfactory Reference. Remit by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft.

MY REFERENCE: Baltimore Trust Company, and Selbyville National Bank, Selbyville, Del., or any Business House in Selbyville.

Strawberry Plants

Glen Mary—(Bisexual.)

Glen Mary is a veritable giant, in both fruit and foliage; the shape of the berry is varied. The demand for this variety grows by leaps and bounds. The big dark red berries, with their prominent seeds of bright yellow, lie in piles around the hills and form so tempting and attractive appearance, as to command immediate sale; when the customer has once tasted of the juicy, rich and highly flavored fruit, the demand for more is inevitable. As a shipper it is not surpassed; and for this reason is an especial favorite among the extensive growers of strawberries who ship their fruit long distances. Another element of popularity, is the fact that its roots are long and bring up moisture from great depths below the surface; thus making it an ideal variety in dry seasons, or in climates of limited rain fall. The foliage is extra large, growing upright and dark green in color. It should always be remembered, however, that Glen Mary is not strong as a pollenizer, and should be planted near some other bisexual of even season.



Parson's Beauty—(Bisexual.)

General favorite, because of its many excellencies. It makes a heavy yield of bright red berries, of mild and delicious flavor. As this is retained after cooking, this variety is very popular as a canner. Its appearance commands immediate and favorable attention. This variety has been extensively grown throughout the whole country. Its seeds stand out upon the surface of the fruit more prominently than any other variety with which I am familiar. The calyx is bushy, and the stem is heavy. The foliage is upright in form, with a rather long, dark green leathery leaf. One of its strongest points is the fact that it succeeds in all soils and climates. It is one of the best for a mid-season sort.

Haverland—(Pistillate)

This is an old and well-known variety that has been tested for a generation. It is just as good to-day as it ever was. The plant is large, a strong grower, entirely free from rust and diseases, bears enormous crops of very large bright red berries. Although a pistillate variety, but very easily pollinated. No one starting in growing strawberries would regret planting the Haverland.

Tennessee Prolific—(Bisexual.)

This grand variety we have had in our fruiting beds for several years; one of the best market sorts; good shipper; succeeds everywhere. The plants are vigorous and productive of large, bright showy fruit. This variety is one of the best to plant with some imperfect variety. Has always in every respect given me splendid results.

Superior.—(Bisexual.)

The Superior is very popular; the plants are vigorous growers, with dark, glossy green foliage, and succeeds on almost any soil. One of the greatest plant makers. The plants should be set a great distance apart. It is a great variety for bearing large amounts of fruit. If planted in rich soil, or if fertilized heavy, it will not be surpassed by any other variety in productiveness of medium to large, bright red berries; very firm; as a keeper and shipper it is not surpassed. Ripens from three to five days after the Excelsior, and continues bearing until late mid-season. Each year the demand for these plants increase rapidly.

Brandywine.—(Bisexual)

Brandywine possesses just those qualities which make a universal favorite in the strawberry world. The berries are immense fellows, deep blood red to the centre, and they possess a flavor peculiar to the variety itself. Bright yellow seeds that are very prominent, make a beautiful contrast with the rich red of the fruit. It is one of the best canning berries grown. Not only is this variety one of the largest and most beautiful, but it is also one of the most productive. The calyx is very large, and the fruit stems grow erect, holding up the big berries from the ground. The foliage is ample, and of upright nature, with a dark green leathery leaf, affording protection for the bloom. Many of its flowers open under the leaves, and thus are protected from late frosts.

Nick Ohmer—(Bisexual)

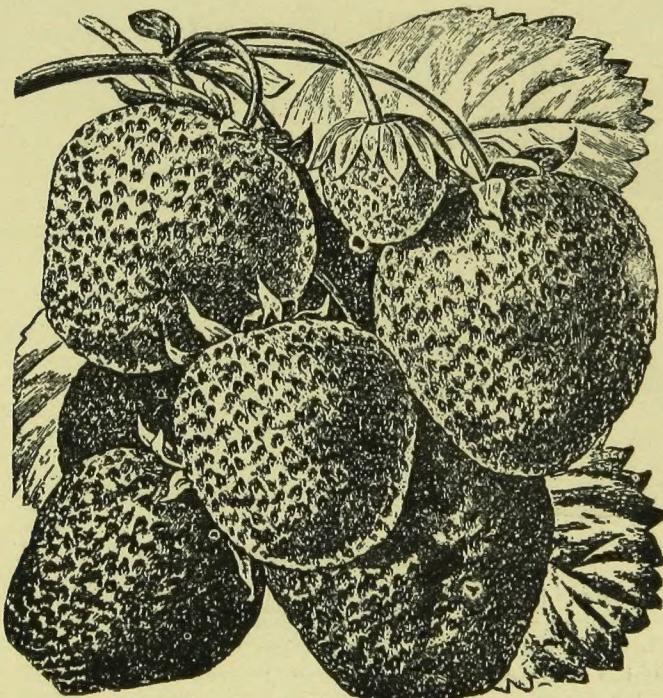
Noted for its unusual rich flavor. Nick Ohmer has justly become one of the most popular fancy strawberries wherever it has been grown. The berries are cone-shaped; very large, with flesh firm and of rich crimson color, shading down to a pink at the centre. The larger share of the seeds are brown, with yellow fellows interspersed among them; the combination of color being especially beautiful and attractive, a fact which is increased by the green calyx that surmounts the berry. The foliage grows tall, has a dark green leaf, somewhat crinkled. The fruit stems are long and stand up through the foliage, making easy work for the pickers. The blossom is large, and is very rich in pollen. These facts tend to make the Nick Ohmer one of the leading late varieties.

Sample—(Pistillate.)

One of the most attractive of all the medium to late varieties; producing not only late berries, but immense quantities of them as well. This extremely large berry is bright red, the inner part being a deep scarlet. The Sample is pointed-shaped, its flavor is delicious, and the fruit very rich and juicy. The seeds turn red as the berries ripen, and so closely do they resemble the color of the berry as to be almost invisible. The stem and calyx are small, and remain a bright green for days after the fruit has been picked. As a shipper, few varieties excel the Sample.

Excelsior—(Bisexual.)

Excelsior is a dark red berry, with dark seed. I recommend them to all who want an extra early berry. Taking the country over, this has been the standard variety for a number of years, and it is recommended for its productiveness, thriftiness, and as a self-pollenizer. It is capable of standing drought, heavy frost and heat, and is a good producer on any land that will grow strawberries.



CLIMAX

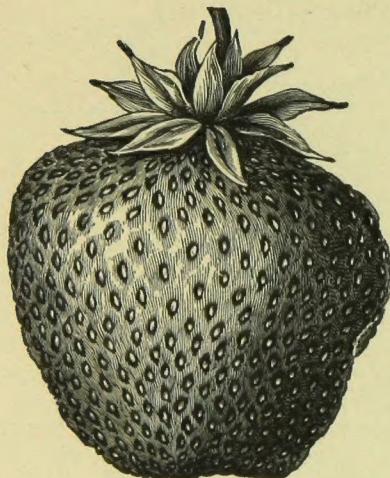
Climax—(Bisexual.)

The Climax is a universal favorite because of the beauty; its extraordinary yields of delicious fruit; its excellence as a shipper. A rich, dark red berry of a large size, conical in shape, having a glossy surface; the fruit draws instant attention when shown in the market. It has the necessary qualities to be classed as a good shipper; its appearance makes its demand in market above the average. The seeds are bright yellow, except on the darker side, and there they are a trifle brighter than the outer surface; the dark red extending clear through the berry. The calyx is small for such a large berry; the plant stands erect and grows ordinarily tall. The Climax is constantly increasing in demand for the most attractive variety. No grower could grow finer early berries and should not fail to have a large number of our Climax plants in his fields.

Pineapple—(Bisexual)

A vigorous grower; berries large, round and well shaped. Beautiful crimson color. About the same firmness as the Haverland; a perfect bloomer, and an abundant bearer; valuable alike for home garden and market. It's a great beauty and decided pineapple flavor; makes it a variety that commands a higher price on the market than the ordinary strawberry. It's of good size, good cropper, and one of the very best varieties for market.

Chipman—(Bisexual)



A mid-season variety of large size; fairly solid; bright red color; quite regular in shape and good flavor. Vine a very strong and deep rooter, making very large plants; very clean and healthy, free from rust. This variety originated in this county a few years ago, and now it is popular over a wide extent of territory. I recommend this variety to all of my customers, both for table and market use. Give it good care, and it will bring the cash every time. No one will go far out of the way by planting this variety, for either home or market.

Lady Thompson—(Bisexual.)

Lady Thompson is as perfect a strawberry in form as one would wish. In size the fruit is medium large, the seeds are red, that gives to the fruit a fine glossy effect; the berry is solid and meaty, pink in color, and is deliciously rich in flavor. This variety is a deep rooter, keeps on growing through a severe drought; runners are long and abundant; the foliage is tall, grows upright, and has a light green leaf. It has been extensively grown in the Southern States for market, and is becoming very popular in the Middle to North and Western States. The demand for these plants last season was so great that we could not near fill the orders.

Fairfield—(Bisexual.)

The Fairfield is another splendid extra early variety, somewhat larger than the Excelsior, and has far better eating qualities. This variety is becoming more popular every season. There is getting to be a great demand for the plants; no grower will go out of the way in planting this variety for an early crop. I have been growing this variety for market ever since its origination, and it has always given me splendid results. The Ohio Experimental Station puts it ahead of all other varieties. The quality of this berry is good; plants are strong and healthy; very much resembling the Haverland. I advise you to put some Fairfield in your order, as it is a good berry to plant either for home or market.

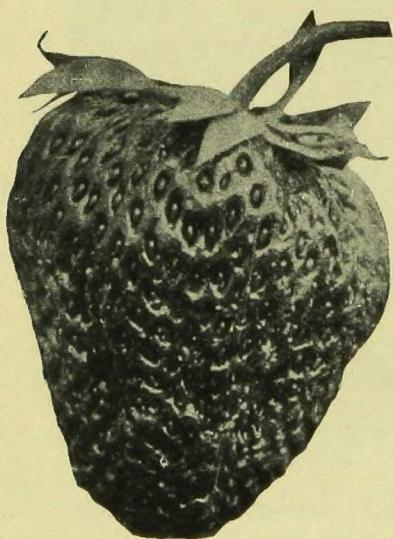
Uncle Jim — (Bisexual.)

Introduced by Messrs. Flansberg and Pierson, of Michigan, in 1902. Plants large, vigorous and healthy, long rooted, very productive; of large, fine firm berries of good color and shape; mid-season to late. Here is another extra choice large medium late variety, and that will prove satisfactory in nearly every State in the Union, and on most every kind of soil except light sand. Include some Uncle Jim in your order, because it is one of the very best for table use.

Stephen's Late Champion — (Bisexual.)

It is a descendant of the Gandy, but is a much better grower, and will thrive better on a greater variety of soils. It is one of the finest growers that we have. It should be planted in dark loamy soil, or clay and chocolate loam. The fruit is large, long and a little flattened, and sometimes highly creased, but generally smooth. The greatest fault that the writer can find of the Champion, is that the fruit is not as firm as the famous old Gandy; therefore, it does not pay as well if you are located quite a distance from your marketing place. But take the Champion for short shipments, or local markets, it is one of the very best late varieties that can be grown.

Chesapeake (Bisexual)



One of the very best late varieties. It is commercially grown all over the United States and is giving satisfaction wherever it is tested. It ripens from three to four days earlier than the Gandy. Plants rich and vigorous; no rust, no disease, no weakness of any kind. The foliage is thick and leathery, upright leaf stems with leaves almost round. The fruit is born on large stems, the proportion of which stands up holds them from the ground. The blossoms are perfect; the fruit is uniformly large, averaging even larger than the Gandy, and as compared with the Gandy, is more productive, just as firm and of better quality, without the green tips. It should be planted on rich springy soil. It is a fine grower, making just enough plants for a matted row. There are many things that we can say about the Chesapeake.

We can conscientiously recommend them to all planters whether growing for market or the home garden.

Bubach—(Pistillate)

Well known and justly popular. The berries are large, meaty and fine grained, bright red with a tendency to show a waxy surface. The exposed color extends through the center of the fruit, and the foliage is heavy and dark green. The fruit stem is short. It is a prolific and profitable bearer, one of the very best mid-season sorts. Very prolific.

Aroma — (Bisexual)

A late and very popular variety in all localities, grown by the largest associations. The plant is very healthy and productive, makes a fine growth. The fruit is very firm, large and uniform in size, draws immediate attention when shown on market. This variety is very strong as a pollener, a good variety to plant with the Gandy and other late varieties that are weak in pollination.

**Senator Dunlap—(Bisexual)**

This is one of the very early mid-season varieties. This is a heavy yielder, best quality and sells for top prices. It is recommended as a country-wide producer. This variety of strawberries belong to the drouth-resisting class, and on the other hand it will stand as much water as any variety of the mid-season sort. It is not only a splendid market berry, but one of the best for home use as well. Any one that grows this variety will detect more favorable points about this berry than is given in this description.

Helen Davis—(Bisexual)

Early to late; yields enormous crops of very large berries, many of them averaging as large as medium size hen's egg. Begins to ripen early and continues until late in the season. Berries hold up in size until the last picking; foliage tall and light green; runners of medium length and many of them. A very good pollinator. Very popular.

Early Ozark—(Bisexual)

An early variety that is rapidly pushing its way front. I have become convinced that this is one of the best of early strawberries on the market. The berry is of the best quality, not so acid as most early varieties, a splendid shipper and prolific bearer. This variety does well in all localities. The foliage is dark glossy and coarse, has a very good color. While it is one of the very earliest to ripen, it fruits to a later date than any of the early varieties.

Bethel (Bisexual)

Originated in Kent County Del. The originator has had it growing for five years. The fruit is immense size, fine shipping qualities, dark red clear to the center; flavor unsurpassed. Has few equals as a table berry; a heavy cropper covering a long bearing season commencing from medium to early. It is an excellent shipper, being equal to the Gandy in firmness. The vine is a strong, upright grower, free from rust. I consider the berry very promising, and shall plant as many plants as I can spare from my trade. Very attractive.

Mascot—(Bisexual)



in all localities that will produce strawberries.

O. I. C.—(Bisexual)

The quality of the O. I. C. from all reports is unsurpassed. The plants are large and healthy; no sign of rust or disease of any kind. For best results it should be planted on sandy, loam, fertilized highly. This variety was introduced by Mr. O. Cordey, of Seaford, Delaware. Mr. Cordey has great confidence in this variety. To show you how much confidence he has in this variety of strawberries, he sold to Mr. W. W. Seward, of Ridgway, Md., 75,000 O. I. C. plants last spring, guaranteeing him a yield of 4,000 quarts per acre.

Three W's—(Bisexual)

This is a grand variety of strawberries that is rapidly pushing its way to the front. The plants are very large and vigorous, with a wonderful root system; originated in Tennessee. Time of ripening is mid season. The fruit is somewhat irregular in shape, of large size, good color and a good flavor. Plants are very healthy and free from rust.

We have fruited this variety for the past five seasons, and it has always give me splendid results, and we can truly say that it is one of the largest that we are growing. If there is any reason why it should not become a popular variety, we can't see it. The berries are extra large and solid. Its shipping qualities are unsurpassed; it will stand up with the famous old Gandy, and if given a fair chance, it will produce 2 quarts to the Gandy's one. The plants make a healthy growth with no sign of rust or disease of any kind. Mascot makes a better growth on clay soils, but will grow on any soil that will produce strawberries of any variety. Any one that plants Mascot will go none out of the way because it will grow with good results

Norwood

Believed by many to be the very best strawberry in existence. Fruit conical, of splendid quality; size unequalled—SOME ATTAINING THE ENORMOUS SIZE OF THREE INCHES IN DIAMETER. Color bright red all the way through, growing darker with age; a good keeper, and will ship well through the season, and remain in bearing a long time, mid-season variety. One of the very best. Plants sold for \$10.00 per dozen in 1908

Pride of Delaware—(Bisexual)

This is a late variety of our own origin. Originated in 1910. It was listed in our 1912 catalogue as an early variety, but through a mistake. It ripens with the Gandy some 3 or 4 days earlier and continues to bear as long as the Gandy. Fruit is ordinary large and roundish, conical, rarely misshaped, heavy bearer. Will bear extra heavy crops, if the weather be dry or wet. One of the deepest rooters. The foliage is tall and upright and has a dark green leaf. Fruit very solid and handsome.

Myers No. 1—[Bisexual]

Originated in this county about six years ago by Mr. Harvey Myers, a large fruit grower of Bridgeville, Del. The berries begin to ripen with the Parsons and last as long as any other kind, always bringing good prices. This variety is very distinct in several particulars. It is of medium size, bright red color, perfect in form; no irregular berries. Will succeed either on high or low land. Vines extremely vigorous and healthy.

Duncan—[Bisexual]

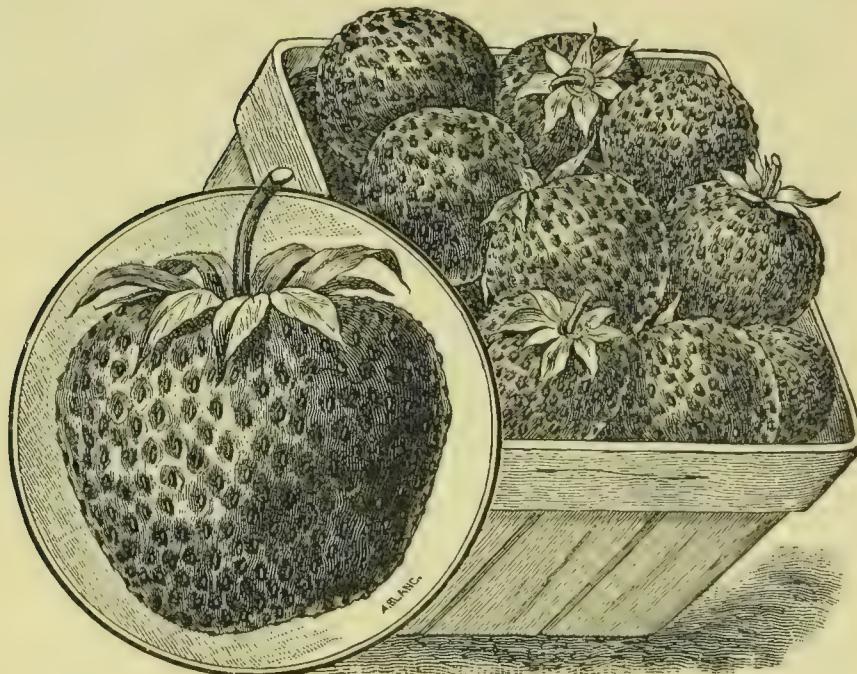
This is a very popular variety, ripening a little later than the Parson's Beauty, and from 5 to 8 days earlier than the Gandy, resembling the Gandy very much in both fruit and foliage. One of the greatest plant makers; should not be allowed to mat thick for best results. The berries are large and will stand up with the famous old Gandy as a shipper. Very popular.

Missionary—[Bisexual]

Recommended to us very highly from Virginia. For sure it is the leader there and is becoming very popular as a market sort here on this Peninsula. One of the greatest plant makers. Plants are medium size. Berries medium large and firm; one of the best for long shipments. This variety is recommended very highly by the most prominent produce merchants in New York City. Very popular.

Early Hathway—[Bisexual]

This is one of the best early varieties grown: We set very largely of this variety for market purposes. It is very prolific, comes in bearing early and continues good size until all of its crop is produced. Fruit is large, uniform in size, dark red in color, firm and very easily picked, as with all early varieties it will succeed better on rather light soil.



Klondike—[Pistillate]

The Klondike is still the most popular of all early varieties of strawberries, because of its ability to produce dollars for the growers. It is a very showy berry, therefore creates a good impression on the first appearance. Its firmness makes it the most excellent shipper; uniform in size from the first of the season to the last with no small berries at the end. This berry is of good size, good color, and sells for top prices. We grow this variety largely for market.

Marshall—[Bisexual]

In the north this is counted as one of the most prolific berries that can be grown. The berries are large to very large in size, rough in shape, of a dark red color and quite firm, but fairly productive. It ripens in early mid-season and continues a long time. Very attractive.

New York—(Bisexual)

This berry has never been recommended very highly as a shipper. One of the very best for home and distant markets. The berries are large to very large, fairly firm, of bright red color, good smooth surface and well shaped. In productiveness it ranks with the Haverland. The plants are very large, free from rust and diseases of any kind.

Gandy—(Pistillate)

This is a standard variety all over the country. Too well known to need any further description. It has more than ordinary firmness, will keep in good condition, on the vine a long time after ripening. Should be planted in swampy land if possible; otherwise medium land of springy order. There are many good things we could say of the Gandy.

The Sex and Mating of Plants

In this book the mark (b) indicates a staminate or bisexual variety; (p) indicates a pistillate or female variety. The staminate, or bisexual, is called bi-sexual, (two-sexual) or "perfect flowering," because it will produce fruit when set entirely by itself. In fertilizing the pistillate, it is spoken of as "male," although it is not distinctly a male in the sense that the pistillate is distinctly and only a female. Remember that the perfect flowering variety, bisexual when set alone, will produce fruit. On the other hand, pistillate varieties must be mated, or they will produce no fruit. Hoping the facts just mentioned will be perfectly understood to illustrate the matter, we suggest that an ideal setting would be one row of Parson's Beauty, three of Haverland, and one row of Senator Dunlap; the same for any of the other bi-sexuals, or pistillates, as you may choose.

Removing the Buds the First Season

One prime development of the plant is the removal of all buds and blossoms from spring set plants during the first season after setting. There should not be a single strawberry permitted to ripen or even to form on the new plant the first year. The young plant will not be given a fair chance if you allow its strength to be absorbed in the production of buds and fruit. The thing to do, is to use a pair of scissors, a knife, or even pinch off each bud as it appears. This encourages the full strength of the plant to go into the work of building up a powerful fruiting system. Pollen exhaustion is one of the severest drains upon the vitality of the strawberry plant. Therefore keep the buds from the plants that make the fruiting system.

Grow More and Better Strawberries

If you are not clear about soils for strawberries, preparation of the soil, time for planting, etc., or want to know more about the home and distant market, please notify me, and we will make this part clear for you.

PRICE LIST

NAMES OF VARIETIES and their Fruiting Seasons	By Mail Postpaid					By Express or Freight Purchaser to Pay Charges.				
	12	50	100	25	100	250	500	1000	5000	
Early to Mid-Season										
Excelsior	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$0.60	\$0.20	\$0.45	\$0.80	\$1.30	\$2.50	11.25	
Climax . . . . .	.30	.40	.65	.20	.50	.80	1.60	3.00	13.00	
Missionary . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	.80	1.30	2.50	11.25	
Lady Thompson . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	.80	1.30	2.50	11.25	
Early Hathway . . . . .	.18	.30	.55	.18	.40	.75	1.10	2.00	9.00	
Klondike . . . . .	.18	.35	.55	.18	.40	.75	1.10	2.00	9.00	
Fairfield . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	.80	1.30	2.50	11.25	
Superior . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	.80	1.30	2.50	11.25	
Early Ozark . . . . .	.25	.45	.90	.25	.50	1.25	2.10	4.00	19.00	
Mid-Season to Late										
Senator Dunlap . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	.80	1.30	2.50	11.25	
Tennessee Prolific . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	.80	1.30	2.50	11.25	
Helen Davis . . . . .	.40	.90	1.50	.40	1.25	2.50	4.25	8.00	35.00	
Bethel . . . . .	.25	.45	.90	.25	.50	1.25	2.10	4.00	19.00	
Norwood . . . . .	.25	.45	.90	.25	.50	1.25	2.10	4.00	19.00	
Three W's . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	.80	1.30	2.50	11.25	
Uncle Jim . . . . .	.20	.40	.70	.25	.45	.80	1.40	2.75	12.00	
Glen Mary . . . . .	.20	.40	.70	.25	.45	.80	1.40	2.75	12.00	
Haverland (P) . . . . .	.18	.30	.55	.18	.40	.75	1.10	2.00	9.00	
Parson's Beauty . . . . .	.18	.30	.55	.18	.40	.75	1.10	2.00	9.00	
Bubach (P) . . . . .	.20	.40	.70	.25	.45	.80	1.40	2.75	12.00	
New York . . . . .	.20	.40	.70	.25	.45	.80	1.40	2.75	12.00	
Chiptman's Seedling . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	.80	1.30	2.50	11.25	
Pine Apple . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	.80	1.30	2.50	11.25	
Marshall . . . . .	.30	.40	.65	.20	.50	.80	1.60	3.00	13.00	
O. I. C. . . . .	.30	.45	.90	.25	.50	1.25	2.10	4.00	19.00	
Late Varieties										
Duncan . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	.80	1.30	2.50	11.25	
Nick Ohmer . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	.80	1.30	2.50	11.25	
Stephen's Late Champion . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	.80	1.30	2.50	11.25	
Gandy (P) . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	.80	1.30	2.50	11.25	
Mascot . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	.80	1.30	2.50	11.25	
Pride of Delaware . . . . .	.40	.90	.80	.40	1.25	2.50	4.25	8.00		
Chesapeake . . . . .	.35	.60	.80	.25	.60	1.00	1.80	3.50	15.50	
Sample (P) . . . . .	.20	.40	.70	.25	.45	.80	1.40	2.75	12.00	
Brandywine . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	.80	1.30	2.50	11.25	
Myers No. 1 . . . . .	.18	.30	.55	.18	.40	.75	1.10	2.00	9.00	
Aroma . . . . .	.20	.35	.60	.20	.45	.80	1.30	2.50	11.25	

Those marked (P) are Pistilates and must be planted near some Bisexual or perfect flowering variety.

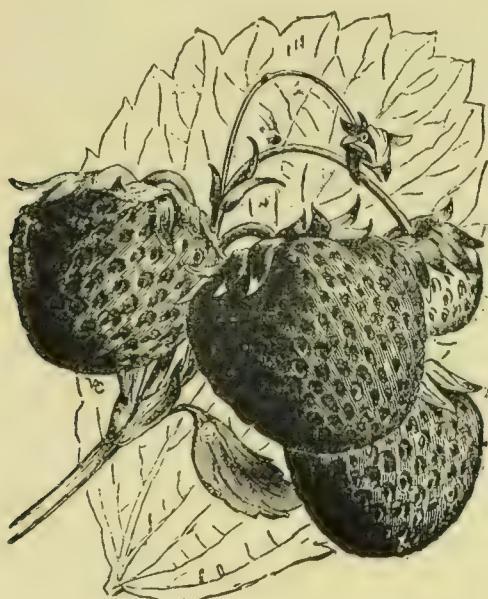
All plants are dug from one-year-old beds grown for the sale of plants.

Beware of mixed plants when you buy of us. Each variety is grown in a block to itself; by so doing we never get a kick about plants being untrue to name.

The prices given for 1000 or 5000, as the case may be, is for that quantity and not an assortment. Take, for instance, 5000 O. I. C. for \$19.00, then if 5000 plants of five different varieties are wanted they must come under the 1000 rate.

Fall Bearing Strawberries

If plants are to go by mail, add 25 cents per 100 for postage.



SUPERB (Perfect)

This is undoubtedly the best of the Fall Bearing Strawberries. Fruit large, glossy and very attractive and of the finest flavor. The plants are strong, healthy growers, making a good number of new plants. It brings every blossom to maturity, there being no blanks which is a strong point in a Fall Bearing Strawberry. We find the Superb bears better if not allowed to make too many runners,

Price of plants—6 for 65c; 12 for \$1.25; 100 for \$8.00.

PRODUCTIVE (Imp.)—A seedling of Pan-American and Autumn. Plants model growers, large, deep rooted, sturdy and hardy. Berries medium to large in size, with prominent seeds on the outside, making it a good keeper and shipper. The crop produced by this variety is simply enormous. They lay about the plants in heaps and piles. This is considered by Mr. Cooper, the originator, the most Productive Fall Strawberry.

Price of Plants—6 for 65c; 12 for \$1.25; 100 for \$8.00.

IOWA (Per.)—A heavy and continuous fruiter from about August 10th to cold weather. Fruit medium to large; about the size of average Brandywines; color scarlet; firm, quality good. The plant is strong, vigorous and productive.

Price of plants—6 for 65c; 12 for \$1.25; 100 for \$8.00.

AMERICUS (Per.)—Plant medium sized, foliage medium; a shade lighter in color than Francis, has a good heavy root system, a fairly good plant maker, blossoms strongly staminate, fruit light red, heart shaped, of fine texture, good quality, half the size of Brandywine, fruit stems stout, holding fruit well off the ground, has fruited the past five years on spring set plants and new runners from July to cold weather. It is not uncommon for a spring set plant to produce from six to twelve well loaded fruit stalks.

Price of Plants—6 for 75c; 12 for \$1.50; 100 for \$10.00.

PAN-AMERICAN (Per.)—Will yield in the fall months bumper crops of strawberries. It is just as persistent in bearing a crop of strawberries in the fall as other varieties are in the spring. All bloom stems must be picked off up to July 25th, after this let the blooms come, and three weeks later you can pick the first ripe strawberries, and the plants will continue to bloom and ripen fruit until cold weather. Price of Plants—6 for 65c; 12 for \$1.25; 100 for \$8.00.

FRANCIS (Per).—Plants medium sized, foliage medium sized and round with a hard glossy surface, root system medium, fruit medium to large, rather long. A nice glossy red, quality sweet and good. A fair plant maker, a strong staminate, fruit stems long and cannot hold its load of fruit from the ground. A sure variety to fruit on new plants. Spring set plants fruit from July till cold weather. Quite productive. Has fruited during the past six years.

Price of plants—6 for 75c; 12 for \$1.50; 100 for \$10.00.

AUTUMN (Imp)—This is another grand Fall Bearing Strawberry, if grown in the hill system. It will not bear fruit if you let it make runners. It has averaged over one pint of berries to each plant with me. During August, September and October, the past two seasons, berries are about the size of Crescents. It is a pinstillate, and must be planted near some perfect blooming fall variety.

Price of plants—6 for 35c; 12 for 70c; 100 for \$3.00.

TEDDY R. (Imp).—Fall bearing. A very large berry grower who has been growing fall bearing strawberries for several years, says this is by far the best one he has tried, and that he has made two hundred per cent. more profit on this variety than on any other he has ever grown. It is a good plant maker, and will bear a large crop of berries and last until late frost in the fall. For best results Teddy R. should be grown in the hill system. It will not bear fruit if you let it make runners. Price of plants—6 for 35c; 12 for 70c; 100 for \$3.00.

A PRUNED PLANT.

This illustration shows one of our plants when properly pruned for best results. I prefer you do this especially when you receive plants late in the season.

By doing so you will see that they will make a much more rapid and quicker start in growing.





One of our Strawberry Fields after maturing about one half of their season's growth.

Use a Patent Weeder

Another important result of proper cultivation of soil is in the loosening of it up in such a way as to leave small air spaces between the soil grains, the result of which is to furnish air to the bacterial germs, so they may perform their work of transforming the raw materials in the soil into an available form as plant food. The more uniformly these microbe organisms perform their part of the work, the more vigorously will the plants grow. Before describing more definitely the way to cultivate we shall enumerate its several advantages.

1. It prevents the formation of crust on the surface of the soil.
2. It creates and maintains a blanket of dust over the surface of the ground, retains moisture in the soil and keeps its temperature at a normal degree.
3. It enables bacteria to secure ample quantities of air.
4. It destroys weed seed while in the germinating stage; and this, by the way, is the best time to kill all obnoxious growths.
5. It mixes the fertilizer with the soil, so that the bacterial germs may work up the fertilizer into available forms of plant food.

It keeps the strawberry runners from overflowing into the space between the rows.

The plants should be cultivated after each rain as soon as the soil is dry enough to crumble, and should it remain dry the cultivation should be repeated every eight or ten days, thus replacing the old dust mulch with a new dust mulch.

When the plants become large and begin to spread out it is a good plan to have the cultivator teeth that run next to the plants about two inches shorter than the other teeth. When arranged in this way the teeth will go deeply enough to break the crust near the plants without cutting any of the roots of the plant. About twice each month a five-tooth cultivator should be run through the center of the space between the rows. It may go four or five inches deep and will loosen up the soil where the horse tramped it down while doing the shallow cultivation. The work of cultivating is easy and inexpensive. One man and horse easily may cultivate four acres of strawberry plants a day.



Pruning Roots

Before setting plants, it is best to prune the roots back about one-third. Cutting off the ends of the roots causes them to callous, and they will send out numerous feeders and will make a much stronger root system than could be made if the roots were not pruned. And shortening the roots makes it easier to set the plants. In doing this pruning you simply take a pair of shears or a sharp knife and cut about two inches off the lower end of the roots. A full bunch of twenty-five plants may be pruned at one cutting.

Number of Plants Required to Set an Acre of Ground at at Given Distance.

Rows	24 inches apart,	Plants 12 inches in row	21,780
"	30 "	" 12 "	17,424
"	36 "	" 12 "	14,520
"	42 "	" 12 "	12,446
"	48 "	" 12 "	10,890
"	24 "	" 15 "	17,424
"	30 "	" 15 "	13,939
"	36 "	" 15 "	11,616
"	42 "	" 15 "	9,953
"	48 "	" 15 "	8,712
"	24 "	" 18 "	14,520
"	30 "	" 18 "	11,616
"	36 "	" 18 "	9,680
"	42 "	" 18 "	8,287
"	48 "	" 18 "	7,260
"	24 "	" 24 "	10,890
"	30 "	" 24 "	8,712
"	36 "	" 24 "	6,223
"	42 "	" 24 "	7,260
"	48 "	" 24 "	5,445
"	24 "	" 30 "	8,712
"	30 "	" 30 "	6,969
"	36 "	" 30 "	5,808
"	42 "	" 30 "	4,976
"	48 "	" 30 "	4,356

A Useful Table

When rows are 18 inches apart there are 9,800 yards of row per acre.

"	24 "	" 7,350 "
"	30 "	" 5,880 "
"	33 "	" 5,323 "
"	36 "	" 4,900 "
"	42 "	" 4,200 "
"	48 "	" 3,675 "
"	54 "	" 3,267 "
"	60 "	" 2,940 "



This illustration shows a portion of a block of 1-year-old Apple Trees at the right, and one-year-old California Privet at the left. Photo taken September 10th, 1912. This stock as pictured here is what we are offering to you this spring at reasonable prices. These trees and hedging are well rooted and can't help but give satisfaction when given good attention.

Apple Trees

YORK IMPERIAL (Johnson's Fine Winter).—Medium, white, shaded with crimson in the sun, juicy, crisp, mild sub-acid; tree moderately vigorous and productive. This is a large and beautiful red winter apple, originating in Pennsylvania, where it is a great success. Its foliage and fruit are free from scab; Its skin is bright yellow covered with bright red and striped; it's a good shipper, bringing the highest prices. Its bright red sells the fruit. This is the leading variety in Pennsylvania. Very hardy and suitable to any part of the country.

JONATHAN.—Medium, roundish, yellow, nearly covered with red, fine grained, tender and finely flavored. Tree slender and spreading with light colored shoots. Great apple of the West and Northwestern States. Succeeds at east also. Most beautiful of apples. Season November to April.

ROME BEAUTY.—This is a hardy, large and handsome apple, almost entirely covered with bright red, of highest quality. December to March. One of the very best.

WINESAP.—Large, roundish, oblong; little yellow ground appearing on the shady side; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich high flavor; quality very good, and highly esteemed wherever grown. Season November to May.

BALDWIN.—Large, roundish, skin deep red, flesh juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor; very vigorous and productive. The best all-round winter apple for New England and Northern States. Keeps splendid. December to March.

WEALTHY.—An American that is becoming very popular on account of its handsome appearance and early fruiting. Hardy and productive. Fruit large size, roundish, skin smooth, splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. November to January.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.—If you want the best and the most productive Summer Apple, plant Yellow Transparent. It succeeds well North and West. It will bear fruit in the nursery row on trees two years old. It's a strong upright grower, and a great bearer.

RED ASTRACHAN. Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom, juicy rich, acid, beautiful. The tree is a vigorous grower, with a large foliage; a good bearer. August.

RED JUNE. Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, sub-acid; beautiful. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large foliage. Abundant bearer. July.

One Year Old Apple Trees.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 feet . . .	5 cents	45 cents	\$4.25
2 to 3 feet . . .	6 cents	55 cents	5.50
3 to 4½ ft . . .	7 cents	60 cents	6.00

Grape Vines

The Grape is the most beautiful of all fruits. Any one who has a garden yard or wall, can have a full supply of this fruit for home use. The cost is so small, the benefit so great that no one would regret planting a few vines. There is a great demand for grapes on the market; and the margin of profit is so large, and the crop is a sure one, and for this reason I can't see why any home should be without this fruit either for home use or market. Grape vines are handsome and ornamental; they are fine to plant around the home for beautiful effects.

Concord—One of the most popular black variety of Grapes in America. The bunch is large, shouldered and compact. The skin is tender. The flesh is juicy and sweet. The vine is a strong grower, very hardy, healthy and productive. The largest and best of all the black varieties. Succeeds over great extent of the country.

Niagara.—Holds the same prominent position of the white grapes as the Concord does the black. The skin is thin and tough; carries well. The flesh is juicy, tender and melting sweet. The vine is a strong, vigorous grower. Succeeds well both North and South. Sells for first-class price on the market.

Price of one year old Vines by Express; Purchaser to pay Charges.

One year old.	Each.	Doz.	100.	500
CONCORD . . .	\$0.06	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$18.00
NIAGARA . . .	0.06	0.50	4.00	13.00



Raspberry Plants

Raspberries have proven so profitable to grow for the past few years and have brought in large money returns that plant growers have hard work supplying the demand. Any one who has a garden should have at least a dozen to supply home use. They are a good berry to grow for market as well. Raspberries have received good recommendations from all sections of the country as a commercial berry.

Plum Farmer (Black Raspberry).—This a very large and productive black raspberry has been thoroughly tested through the Northern and Southern States, where it is a great favorite for market and home use. It ripens quickly. The fruit is of good size, often measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter. The fruit is covered with a grayish bloom, like that of a grape, which draws immediate attention. Do not fail to plant the black raspberry. The Plum Farmer is spoken of being the best black raspberry on earth.

Price—20c per 12; 80c per 50; \$1.50 per 100; \$3.00 per 300; \$4.00 per 500; \$9.00 per 1000.

Haymaker (Purple Raspberry).—A purple cap, but not so dark as some other varieties of the purple type. Extra large and firm, never crumbles, and stands up well in shipping qualities. One of the best of purple caps for home and market use.

Price—20c per 12; 80c per 50; \$1.50 per 100; \$3.00 per 300; \$4.00 per 500; \$9.00 per 1000.

Blackberry Plants

Eldorado.—Very hardy, never winter-killed; has been cultivated for 12 years. Never fails to produce big crop of fine fruit. Berries are very large and firm, jet black in color, borne in large clusters and ripen well together. Quality unimpaired. The very best blackberry on the market.

Price—20c per 12; 80c per 50; \$1.50 per 100.

Dewberry Plants

We have a fine strain of Lucretia and Austin Dewberry Plants, and a good supply; can promptly fill orders.

Austin (Improved) —An early Dewberry of excellent quality, produces large crops, but lacks firmness for long shipments. The very best of Dewberries for home use or local markets. This variety ripens about a week earlier than the Lucretia; for this reason it is valuable to grow in connection with that variety. It is very hardy and seldom fails to give a good crop.

Price—60c per 100; \$2.50 per 500; \$5.00 per 1000.

Lucretia.—The most largely grown for market of Dewberries. The canes are very hardy and exceedingly prolific, thriving almost everywhere. Earlier than the earliest blackberry, and as large as the largest of them. The fruit is superb, large and handsome, jet black, rich and melting. This is probably the best shipping variety of Dewberries in cultivation.

Price—60c per 100; \$2.50 per 500; \$5.00 per 1000.

Prices on application for smaller or larger numbers than quoted on Price list.



California Privet

Absolutely free from disease and insects. It's a rapid grower under all conditions, and so well known it seems to us that a description is unnecessary. It can be pruned any time, should at first be pruned close to the ground. California Privet thrives in any soil. The plants are beautiful because of their fragrant white flowers and their berries as well as for its form. California Privet is known as "Ligustrum Ovalifolium" by the botanist. It comes from Japan and China and can stand temperatures without damage. Ten or fifteen degrees below zero seems to damage it but a very little. Privet produces wood faster than any shrub or tree. As I have said it can be pruned quite often at least three times during a year, this harsh treatment will force a thick, leafy growth of twigs and branches right from the grown up. Plant Privet from 6 to 18 inches apart; it usually is best, unless you are using 3 year-old plants, to set the plants in a double row, the plants "staggered" a foot apart in each line. A single row of plants will make a beautiful hedge, but will require careful trimming, unless the plants are large.

Price of Well Branched Plants as to Size.

	10	100	500	1000
One year old Plants	30c	\$1.75	\$7.00	\$12.00
Three year old Plants, 3 to 4 ft. . .	60c	3.50	16.00	
Three year old Plants, 4 to 5 ft. . .	80c	4.50	22.00	

Cantaloupe Seed

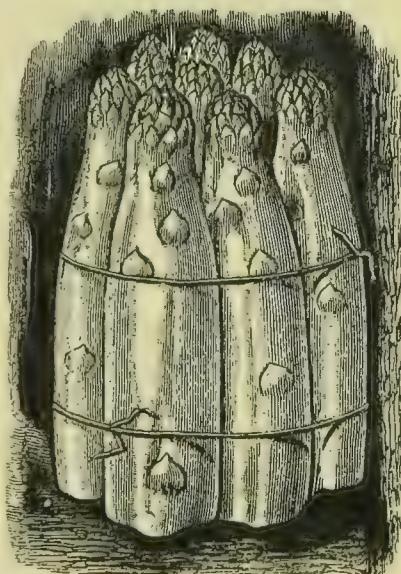
Eden Gem.—Very doubtful that if there is any variety of Cantaloupes on the markets that will anywhere compare with the Eden Gem in qualities that will make up a valuable market variety. The quality is very fine. The cantaloupe is rough netted all over and makes a fine showing. We take particular pains in saving the seed and are offering you nothing but the best.

Price—50 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 90 cents per lb. By mail postpaid.

Asparagus Roots

Asparagus usually sells at a good price and being ready for market in April and May. The income derived from it is especially appreciated at that time of the year. It is usually planted on light soil to have it early, though it can be easily grown on all good garden soils. The sprouts are not usually cut until the second year after planting, except to mow down the canes in the fall. The roots will give good crops for from 15 to 20 years. Selling at \$100 to \$200 per acre. In preparing asparagus for market, cut the sprouts about 4 or 5 inches under the ground, and when only from 2 to 4 inches high.

Plant the roots in the spring or fall from 4 to 6 inches deep, covering with only 3 inches of soil at first, filling the trenches as the asparagus grow. Cultivate well at first, afterwards only in the spring and July and August. Salt spread broadcast early in spring; about 5 to 10 bushels per acre is a good fertilizer, give good top dressing of stable manure in November, 200 to 400 pounds per acre of nitrate soda in March. My asparagus for this spring is very large and fine.



Varieties of Asparagus

PALMETTO.—Of Southern origin, a variety of excellent quality, hardy, very large, prolific, and all who have used it pronounce it very fine.

One year old roots, 60c per 100; \$3.00 per 1000.

GIANT ARGENTUEL.—This variety is largely grown in France, but has become adapted to our soil and climate. is noted for its earliness, productiveness and immense size of stalks. Remarkably healthy.

Prices of one year old roots, 60c per 100; \$3.00 per 1000.

BARR'S MAMMOUTH—Early and very large; makes a rapid growth. A general favorite. 1 year old, 50c per 100; \$3.00 per 1000. Customer to pay charges.

Prices on application for smaller or larger numbers than quoted on Price list.

How to Treat Plants on Arrival

When plants arrive in a wilted condition, unpack them at once and put the roots into a bucket of cool water for an hour. They will generally revive and be in condition to set in the ground. Remember it is not a good plan to wet the tops.

Celery Plants

We will not grow early Celery plants this season, but will grow a large stock of late ones in open field, ready to set about July 1st. Cannot send celery by mail.

GIANT PASCAL.—One of the largest celeries grown and one of the best keepers. This is the leading variety for winter. It is quite slow to bleach, but its flavor is of the very best. Prices of Celery plants, 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1000.

White Plume.—This is one of the very best for fall and early winter use. Good strong grower, fair size, free from rust, good flavor, and bleaches very early. It can be recommended to all growers of celery.

Late Tomato Plants

There is a great demand for Late Tomato Plants for canners and truckers. They are grown in open field and are not transplanted, but are good stocky and heavy rooted plants.

As tomato plants are tender and difficult to handle in hot weather, we cannot ship more than 500 miles and guarantee them to arrive in good condition. They should always be sent by express. Plants ready about June 5th.

Stone and Paragon.—Two of the very best varieties. Prices of Tomato Plants, \$1.25 per 1000; \$5 per 5000.

Early Cabbage Plants

Seed for early plants are sown in hot beds in October, and hardened to weather in February and March. They are ready to transplant in open field about March 15th. Price of Early Cabbage Plants, 20c per 50; 30c per 100; \$2.50 per 1000. Add 20c per 100 when Cabbage plants are to go by mail.

Late Cabbage Plants.—There is a large trade in Late Cabbage, and we are usually prepared to fill orders for them at any time during the months of June, July and August. We pack in open crates with damp moss on roots, so that they carry safely in warm weather. It is best to have them sent by express unless for short distance, when they may be sent by freight. Price of Late Cabbage Plants, 15c per 100; \$1.00 per 1000. Add 20c per 100 when Cabbage plants are sent by mail.

BUNTING'S POULTRY DEPARTMENT

We have a very fine strain of Rhode Island Red and White Leghorn Chickens and can promptly fill the orders for eggs.

RHODE ISLAND REDS (Rose Comb)

This is a comparatively new fowl that is rapidly pushing its way to the front. It is considered the hardiest of all breeds, being less liable to colds and roup than any other breed. The males weigh from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and the females from 5 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. They make rapid growth and are desirable at any age for the table.

The pullets mature early and lay in the fall and winter when eggs are high. There is a vast difference in the breeds of any one variety of fowls. The birds have a record of producing 280 eggs during one year from one single hen. I paid \$20.00 for 100 eggs of this breed in the spring of 1910. They were bred and grown up until they reached the greatest laying strain of this variety of chickens. I unhesitatingly recommend them to any poultry grower. Price of eggs, \$1.00 for 15; \$1.75 per 30; \$5.00 per hundred.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

There is no more beautiful or useful fowl in existence to-day than this variety of Leghorn. They are unsurpassed for laying qualities, having all the characteristic of the White Leghorn with added beauty. The strain I offer is one of the finest. The White Leghorn can be surpassed as a chick for weight and size, but cannot be surpassed as a chick for laying qualities. Price, \$1.00 per 15; \$1.75 per 30; \$5.00 per 100.

TESTIMONIALS.

Selbyville, Del., December 6, 1912.

Mr. Gardner E. Bunting,
Selbyville, Delaware.

Dear Sir:

The nursery stock that I have been buying from you for the last two years, I express myself as being a satisfied customer for all the strawberry plants I have purchased from you. I expect to buy my peach and apple trees from you for 1913. The people of Sussex county and all other places around should feel proud of such a fine nursery and patronize it as your stock is all true to name.

As to my line of business I make a specialty of raising hogs—Berkshires, Jersey Red and Mule-footed Swine, all of which is nice registered stock. I make my prices to suit the farmers; have nice young stock always for sale. I will give a few points on the care of the brood sow. Next year's pig crop will depend largely upon how the brood sow is handled during the next four months. At breeding time the brood sow should be in good condition, not over fat, but doing well. One service, if good, is sufficient. Afterwards the sow should be placed by herself for a day or so. Brood sows should not be allowed to run with the pigs in the fattening pen, as they should be fed and handled in a different manner. Many farmers feed their breeding stock the same ration as the fattening hogs, but in smaller amounts. This is a mistake. The brood sow should have plenty to eat, as she has not only to sustain herself, but also the growing embryos. Instead of carbaceous or fattening foods like corn, she requires proteids, muscle-building foods such as middlings, shorts, bran, alfalfa, oil-meal and tankage, in addition to corn. Feed very little if anything during the first 24 hours after farrowing. The first feed should be a drink of warm water, followed by a thin slop or bran mash. Increase the ration gradually, but feed no corn for at least one week. Careful feeding at this time prevents milk fever in the sow and scouring in the pigs. After one week the same ration as during pregnancy may be fed.

Callers are welcome to come and see my herd.

Norman C. Davis, Selbyville, Del.

Mr. G. E. Bunting,
Selbyville, Del.

Canon City, Colorado, April 4, 1912.

We received the plants in extra good condition and was well pleased to think we could get such nice plants. The Inspector said they were fine plants and clear of diseases.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Hattie Hall.

Mr. G. E. Bunting,
Selbyville, Del.

Hurlock, Md., April 3, 1912.

I received the Asparagus roots last Monday, and they were in fine condition. Thank you very kindly for them.

Yours truly,

J. K. Lecompte.

Mr. G. E. Bunting,
Selbyville, Del.

Brinfield, Ill., May 4, 1912.

Dear Sir: The Pan-American came in fine condition, for which I return thanks.

Respectfully,

J. S. McCoy.

Mr. Gardner E. Bunting,
Selbyville, Del.

Urichville, Ohio, April 30, 1912.

Received the Strawberry plants in fine shape; am well pleased.

Yours truly,

E. L. Patterson.

Testimonials—continued.

Mr. G. E. Bunting,
Selbyville, Del.

Mecosta, Michigan, May 6, 1912.

Dear Sir:—The plants arrived on the 4th in dandy condition. All are set; not one withered. Have shown them to my neighbors. Now for diligent painstaking methods please accept thanks and best wishes. I beg to be your future patron.
Respectively,

Frank H. Carr.

Mr. Gardner E. Bunting,
Selbyville, Del.

Pocatella, Idaho, P. O. Box 544, April 22, 1912.

Dear Sir:—The Dewberry plants arrived in fine condition, regardless of the fact that they laid in the Express office for four days waiting for our State Inspector to inspect them. They are strong and well-rooted plants, and we are well pleased with them. Thanks for liberal count.

Very respectfully yours,

Leo Hurst.

Mr. G. E. Bunting,
Selbyville, Del.

Sharonville, Ohio, April 4, 1912.

Dear Sir:—Plants arrived in good condition. Please send catalogue to Mrs. Sallie Moon, Cuba, Clinton county, Ohio.

Yours very truly,

Alfred Miller.

Gardner E. Bunting,

Oakdale, Pa., Oct. 14, 1912.

Dear Sir:—I received from you last spring Mascot and Chesapeake Strawberry plants, also Pan-American Fall Bearing variety. Which do you consider the best, Mascot or Chesapeake, as I suppose you fruited them this season. I have many nice plants and want to set many next spring. The Pan-American has done fine. I sold \$5.00 worth of berries, and they are still full of berries and blossoms.

Yours truly,

Thos. Greenfield.

Mr. G. E. Bunting,
Selbyville, Del.

East Hampton, Long Island, May 10, 1912.

Dear Sir:—I received the Strawberry plants and Asparagus roots May the ninth, all in good condition. Very much pleased.

Yours truly,

Charles T. Osborne.

Mr. Bunting.

Brodway, N. J., April 8, 1912.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find check for the amount of bill. The Strawberry plants arrived in fine shape. They were certainly fine. With many thanks, I am
Yours truly,

O. J. Howell.

Dear Mr. Bunting.

Oak Hill, Ohio, April 25, 1912.

It surely is a pleasure to deal with one who is so prompt in shipping and writing. We got the Holly trees and plants all right and hope they will grow. We are confident that the plants will grow, and will do our best to make the trees grow. I am glad you shipped by Express, but our agent didn't know what it would be yet, but not likely to be very much. I thank you very much for your kindness and shall be glad to give you another order when I can

Yours very truly,

John L. Evans.

Mr. Gardner Bunting.

Selins Grove Pa., April 26, 1912.

Dear Sir:—Strawberry plants received all O. K.; also letter with check of \$3.75. Please accept thanks for plants.

Yours truly,

J. J. Hendricks.

Mr. G. E. Bunting,

Resteavan, Saskatchewan, Canada, May 10, 1912.

Selbyville, Del.

Dear Sir:—The plants received, they arrived Tuesday the 7th, and they were in a very good condition. I set them out in the evening, and the weather has been quite favorable for them.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Minnie Fryk.

Testimonials—continued.

Mr. G. E. Bunting,
Selbyville, Del.

Spencer, N. Y., May 15, 1912.

Dear Sir:—Berry plants arrived yesterday in the finest kind of shape. We are thankful for the nice plants and the over count also.

Yours truly,

Galvin Wilcox.

Mr. Gardner E. Bunting,
Selbyville, Del.

Kutztown, Pa., R. F. D. No. 3.

Dear Sir:—Mr. Bear requested me to write telling you that the Berry plants arrived on Tuesday, and in good condition. They certainly are fine plants, and am very pleased with them. They are equal to any and better than some, for which we paid \$8.00 for 1000 alone. Thanking you for same, I remain,

Yours truly,

Mrs. D. M. Bear.

Mr. G. E. Bunting,
Selbyville, Del.

Wellsburg, W. Va., R. F. D. No. 4.

May 4, 1912.

Dear Sir:—I received my plants yesterday the 3rd; finished planting at 1 p. m. today. They were O. K. and in fine condition. I like your way of packing and doing business. Wishing you success, I remain,

Yours truly,

H. Heinzeroth.

Mr. Bunting.

Aganam, Mass., R. F. D. No. 130.

May 6, 1912.

Dear Sir:—Plants you shipped Tuesday arrived Saturday morning and were in excellent condition. Should have thought they had been dug only an hour. All set and are looking splendid. Thanks for your promptness and painstaking methods in packing and shipping. Enclosed please find money order of \$1.75 for which kindly ship me via Express 1000 plants same variety as before or some equally as desirable. Ship Wednesday if possible. Express to Springfield, Mass.
Oblige,

F. M. Brown.

Mr. G. E. Bunting.

McKeen, Pa., May 6, 1912.

Dear Sir:—Plants received Saturday. I haven't planted yet. As far as I have examined, they are all in fine shape. All O. K.

Very truly yours,

Clarence R. Weidle.

STATE OF DELAWARE State Board of Agriculture

Certificate of Nursery Inspection

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

DOVER, DELAWARE, Sept. 24, 1912.

This certifies that I have this day examined the nursery stock and premises of the nurseries of Gardner E. Bunting at Selbyville, Sussex Co, Delaware, and that said nursery stock is apparently free from crown gall, peach yellows, peach rosette, the San Jose Scale, and all other plant diseases and insects of a seriously dangerous nature, that may be transferred on nursery stock.

This certificate may be revoked by the State Board of Agriculture for cause and it is invalid after August 31, 1913, and does not include nursery stock not grown on the above named premises unless such stock is covered by certificate of a State or Government officer and accepted by the State Board of Agriculture.

WESLEY WEBB, Inspector